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**CHINA AND THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS.**
SIR CHARLES ADDIS ON THE
REAL INTERESTS OF CHINA.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, to consider the question of China, was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 13th. The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M., was in the chair, and the meeting was well attended, strong detachments of young China being present.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said: "The League of Nations Union is I trust you will think, rendering a public service in calling attention to the present situation in China, and to the help which the League (when fully constituted and organised) can render to the Chinese people. At this moment China is in a perilous position. There is everywhere disquiet and anxiety. To surmount this crisis, China needs the sympathetic aid of those foreign Powers which desire her safety and welfare. There are many problems which they can help her to solve. It is to the League of Nations, which China has herself entered, that she must look for advice and aid in the solution of her urgent problems. One of them is that of the collection and disposal of revenue, upon which the maintenance of order and internal peace depends. The railway system needs to be unified, consolidated, and extended. A uniform system of law and Courts of Justice, and also a proper currency, are needed, and the exploitation of mines and other natural sources of wealth by foreigners who have obtained concessions should be regulated. The withdrawal from the political scene of Germany, whose ambitions and aggressive action bore with conspicuous harshness on China, has made these tasks easier. They ought to be undertaken at once if bankruptcy and anarchy are to be averted; and if carried out in a wide and liberal spirit, their fulfilment will be only a step towards China's freedom from her present dangers, but will give her an incomparably more important position in the world's commerce. There is hardly any limit to the growth of the market for manufactured goods which China would offer under a better administration and with improved facilities for internal communications. And it scarcely needs to be added that the principle of the 'open door,' with equal opportunities for all importing nations, must be strictly enforced. (Cheers.)

CHINA'S ASPIRATIONS.
H.E. Cheng Ting Wang, ex Vice-President, Chinese House of Commons, in the course of an address, said: "The 'unchanging China' is now replaced by the changing China. It is no exaggeration to say that more changes have taken place in China in the last few decades than in the last twenty centuries. What China was in 1900 was essentially the same in the opening century of the Christian era. But China since then has been a very different China. She has changed and expression in all phases of national activities. The most notable change is probably found in the political organization. In place of the age-long imperial absolutism we find the establishment of a Republic, and, in spite of strong reactionary forces, China has been successful in maintaining it. With the victory of democracy well assured by the complete defeat of Prussian militarism, we believe that the time has come for a new order. China is in hearty accord with the formation of the League of Nations, because it is in full harmony with the cherished ideals of her sages and teachers. 'The Great Unity' is an old ideal. 'All within the four seas are brothers' is a Chinese conception older than the Christian conception of universal brotherhood. What does this League mean for China? Inasmuch as the fundamental aim of the League is to promote world peace by preventing war, it naturally affords protection to the small and weak nations. While China is a great country, she is, unfortunately, weak, and for that reason has been subject to repeated humiliations from alien powers. Whether the League is able to carry out its aims is yet problematical, depending upon the ability of those who are now charged with the responsibility of the League to create a public sentiment in the democratic countries powerful enough to combat the imperialistic designs of some States, members of the League. I may be permitted to say that the recent address of the Chinese Premier, Mr. Sun Yat-sen, concerning the German rights in Shantung has made me somewhat sceptical. But, pinning my faith upon the promises of the future, I still believe the League will mean much to China. First of all, the League will give China an opportunity to readjust herself to the new situation. What the desire of the people of China is has been made manifestly clear. It is to retain the Republican form of Government, and we ask that it be definitely accepted by all nations. In desiring to adapt herself to this form of Government, her leaders are not unaware of the tremendously difficult tasks before them. They are fully conscious of the ignorance prevailing among the mass of the people, and of their poverty; of the need of better means of transportation and communications; of the lack of industrial development, and of the backwardness in the methods of manufacture; above all, of their own want of political experience. But they are determined to apply themselves resolutely to these tasks. They ask that assistance be given them in this reconstructive and transition period in two definite forms. First, to remove the hindrances of international nature, and, secondly, to furnish them with expert knowledge and capital.

Of the hindrances of international nature the greatest is what is generally known as the 'Spheres of Influence of Interests.' The second great hindrance is the exercise of consular jurisdiction over foreign residents in China. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the incompatibility of consular jurisdiction with the exercise of the right of territorial sovereignty. China has made remarkable progress in the judicial field, notably since the inauguration of the Republican régime.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, a distinguished graduate of your own educational institution and a jurist of world fame, has been at the head of the Codification of Laws Commission, appointed by our Government, for over two years. The Commission plan to complete their labour by the end of 1924, when the five codes are expected to be promulgated and all the districts to be furnished with modern Courts. While we do not claim that our laws and their administration will have reached the stage of perfection by 1924, we do feel confident to assert that they shall have made such progress as to warrant Western Powers to relinquish their consular jurisdiction. The third hindrance is the denial, to China, of the right to regulate her own tariff.

There are other hindrances to be removed. While they are vital to the territorial integrity and political independence of China, I will merely mention them, believing that if the Powers will agree to renounce 'spheres of influence' in China, abolish consular jurisdiction over their nationals, and accord tariff autonomy in China, they must be prepared to withdraw their troops and post offices from, and restore their leased territories and concessions to, China. Besides removing hindrances of international nature which hamper China's free development, the Friendly Powers can assist China by furnishing her with expert knowledge and capital. The work of Sir Robert Hart and Sir Richard Dune have shown how men of expert knowledge from foreign countries can be of great service to our Government. I am in favour of engaging many a foreign expert to help organising and administering the various departments of our Government. They should be given executive powers, and be regularly employed by the Government. There has been recently formed the new Quadruple Consortium, with the express purpose of helping China financially. May I be permitted to express the hope that they will avoid the mistake of the old consortium to lend money to the Chinese Government in violation of the Constitution in order to enable and subsidise a powerful man to destroy his rivals and kill off Parliamentary Government in its embryo. The new consortium may very well consult the wishes of the people through their elected representatives as to how the loans should be best used.

The speaker then proceeded to point out what China could do for the League. In the impotent situation in which China finds herself to-day, to raise this question may cause some people to smile. But is there no contribution that China can make towards the League? I believe there is. Negatively, she can assist the League to prevent a most probable world war by setting her house in order and making herself strong. She will not afford 'too great a temptation' to the world's imperialists. Positively, China has all the qualities to become a strong and a great Power. Her old ideal of 'great unity' has taken on a few aspects. She may yet prove a valued supporter in the fight 'to make the world safe for democracy.' (Cheers.)

SIR CHARLES ADDIS.
Sir Charles Addis said it was a memorable day in the history of the war when China, after some natural hesitation, deliberately took her place by the side of the Allies in this great world conflict. The material assistance which China was able to render to the Allies was not inconsiderable. The work done by the Chinese Labour Corps in France did much to facilitate the advance of our troops, and in our Mercantile Marine, Chinese gave up their lives in order that our men might be supplied with food and the equipment of war. Her net in enterprise, especially when it was of profound significance, was of great value. He pointed out that this Oriental nation is separated from the scene of warfare by ten thousand miles of ocean, that her shores were unmenaced and her political institutions in no danger. And now that victory had come to our allies and her cause, China had a right to take her place in the comity of nations, and if she chooses to occupy a seat in the League of Nations. The privileges which she had won were contingent upon her signing the Treaty of Peace. He noticed that there was an agitation in China itself instructing their delegates in Paris to withhold their signature from the Treaty, and he ventured to suggest that the delegates to use their influence to prevent any such untoward result. Compromise and sacrifice of some sort were inevitable. It would indeed be the height of madness; it would, indeed, be unschooled folly, if because China considered she had received less than her legitimate due, she was to throw away all the advantages she could obtain from the League of Nations, advantages which, in the case of China, he thought were greater than those of any other Power. He said that because the urgent interest of China, the vital interest of China was internal security, and that the League of Nations had to offer in a way in which she could find it in no other quarter of the world. But privileges carried with them obligations, and great as were the advantages which the League of Nations had to offer, they would only be profitable according to the use which China made of them. When seven years ago China decided to become a Republic, there were many of us who felt much sympathy with that experiment, and we based that feeling on the extraordinary capacity of the Chinese people for self-government. Phantom Parliaments and phantom Emperors had fitted across the stage, but the real method of government in China was the linking up of the family through the magistrature of the district and the Governor of the Province link by link to the Emperor. The chain of authority was laid fast, and the same process was likely to continue whether the Government was monarchical or republican. He could not help thinking that their ardent Chinese friends laid too much stress upon the institutions themselves instead of the individuals who worked them. It would require a broad and widespread system of education before you could link up the provinces with the Parliament in the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE SWORD FOR THE KING.

The King received at Buckingham Palace, on May 19th, Mr. M. Nagai (Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in London) and Mr. T. Ishikawa, who presented to his Majesty an old Japanese sword. The sword is a present from the proprietors and readers of the *Yoruden Choho*, which is published in Tokyo in English and French.

In presenting the sword, Mr. Yasujiro Ishikawa, editor of the *Yoruden Choho*, said: "Your Majesty's stern command to the Navy and Army to go on a crusade against the arrogant and faithless Germany at the period when she undertook, in 1914, to hack her way to France through Belgian soil, in entire disregard to her longstanding solemn pledge, was looked upon with deep respect and high admiration by the staff of the *Yoruden Choho* in union with the whole Japanese nation."

In the four years and a half of war, your Majesty's Navy and Army magnificently maintained the ascendancy of the seas that the German Fleet remained in enforced inaction until its total surrender; and your Majesty's Army displayed such valour and tact that the Germans were the last remnants brought to terms. Such brilliant successes are all attributable to your Majesty's august virtues and to the splendid patriotism of the British nation."

"As a small mark of our deep-felt sense of congratulations upon your Majesty's wonderful achievements in the war and of our sincere gratitude for your Majesty's great endeavours for the attainment of a lasting peace based on justice and humanity, I have the honour to request your Majesty to accept a sword of Japan, the soul of our Bushido or the code of honour of the Japanese warriors; a symbol of supreme justice and true peace."

The King said in reply: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here to-day, and to receive from your hands a sword of Japan, which you so aptly describe as symbolic of the soul of the Japanese warriors' code of honour."

I gladly accept this gift as such, and, in expressing to you my thanks, I am fully mindful of the achievements, self-sacrifice, and heroism of our Japanese comrades in arms. They have nobly borne their burden in these long years of bitter warfare, and I rejoice to think that the valour of Japan by land and sea has won for your country the triumph of vindicated right."

It is on the foundations of supreme justice and liberty that the Allied nations are now determined to build anew a structure of lasting peace in the world. The sword which Mr. Ishikawa presented, although only seventy years old, is the work of a master smith, one Kiyomaru, of Yedo. So fine a swordsmith was Kiyomaru that the Japanese to-day speak of him as the second Masamune—after the greatest of all smiths, Goro Masamune of the Middle Ages. The King's weapon is a Court sword, technically known as a 'tachi,' mounted in a gold lacquer scabbard and fitted with gold and shakudo mounts. On the white wooden box is a description in black characters of the blade, the school, town, and province of the smith who made it.

same way as the family is now linked up with the highest power in the provinces. He would give one more instance. One of the deepest and most serious evils in China, a very cancer-eating into the heart of the people was the military despotism which prevailed here. In 1919 that much-abused Consortium, supplied between 20 million taels, between four and five million pounds sterling in order to enable these military forces to be disbanded. Seven years have passed by since then, and there were more men to-day under the command of the Tsuchis than there were in 1912. These were practical questions upon which Chinese Statesmen should fix their minds rather upon those grand schemes which might appear more attractive. The League of Nations would remove from China the fear of territorial aggression, and if she took in hand the simple schemes he had suggested, she would be able to prove her sincerity, and by that means obtain the sympathy of the Powers, and receive from them financial, executive, and judicial assistance in carrying them out. (Cheers.)

AN ANCIENT LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
Mr. Lionel Giles read a paper written by his father, Prof. H. A. Giles. Prof. Giles wrote that it might be said without fear of contradiction that the League of Nations would receive no warmer welcome than that which would be extended to it by the people of China. The Chinese had long since recognised that war was an antiquated method of settling disputes. They had no territorial ambitions, they only asked to keep what they had got and what had been theirs for centuries. Professor Giles showed in the course of his paper how anti-militarist ideals and a League of Nations had existed in China three thousand years ago.

The Right Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, said that when about the middle of the 19th century the young barbarians of Great Britain burst their way into the closed door of China, they found a civilisation much older than themselves, and which they were totally unable to appreciate. China might at that time have justly been described as an Empire organised for peace in which the arts of war had been almost forgotten. The very eminent representative of the Chinese nation had said that China would have her contribution to make to the League of Nations, but he had been much too modest to tell us what contribution China would make. The real contribution which China could make to the common stock would be to supply the foundation of pure morality in her dealings with other States which had hitherto been wholly lacking in the relations of Western peoples, one with another. (Cheers.)

**LAND SALES IN GT. BRITAIN.
LARGE ESTATES BEING SPLIT UP.**

The Duke of Portland, in a letter to his tenants, says that in view of the present trend of opinion in favour of the breaking-up of large estates and the creation of small ownerships, he has decided to dispose of a large portion of his Ayrshire property. In the first place he offers his agricultural holdings to the tenants.

"The land of the country is no longer to continue the private preserve, the status appanage and pleasure ground of a predominant hereditary caste for which there is no parallel in rural civilisation outside our island," writes "A Surveyor" in the *Daily News*.

In this latter half of the second decade of the twentieth century we are the direct witnesses of no slow, imperceptible evolution, but of a veritable landslide in historic acres—a mighty yet bloodless revolution in the ownership of British soil estate far transcending anything that has gone before.

REASONS FOR SELLING.
There has been no such land revolution since the passing away of the feudal aristocracy after the Wars of the Roses.

The economic cause and the consequences of the tremendous movement are fairly plain. Many of our territorial magnates are parting with their cherished patrimony because 'needs must when the devil drives.' Those of them who have been long shivering on the brink, without any direct premonitory necessity for closing down, have probably two reasons for their present decision to sell—the attitude of the average British elector to-day, and the opportunity that is directly before them of selling at the top of the market—at prices which, unless vendors are hopelessly handicapped by mortgages, will yield them a vastly better financial return than does their land.

And it is not only the aristocracy, but great institutions like our famous hospitals and City companies, that are preparing to part with their ancient endowments in the shires and elsewhere. Already this latter class of sale is being attended with remarkable results, as, for instance, the case where a farm belonging to a public body on which a reserve of £14,000 had been fixed, ran up to £21,000.

THE FARMERS' LAND HUNGER.
Another cause of the prevalent unexampled boom in the land-hunger of farmer and intending farmer, smallholder and prospective smallholder. Sitting tenants will not infrequently go far beyond market values to get security of tenure and the pleasant consciousness of proprietorship, whilst smaller men and ex-soldiers yearning for a peaceful country life for themselves and families are also prepared to pay the fullest possible figure for the gratification of their legitimate and praiseworthy aspirations.

DUKES SELLING OUT.
Let us run lightly over details," says "A Surveyor." In the opening months of this year the Duke of Westminster's outlying (western) Eaton Estate—extending to 7,380 acres, comprising twenty townships on the borders of Cheshire, Flint and Denbigh, including fifty-five considerable farms—was broken up. A syndicate of his Grace's tenant-farmers took over 6,000 acres, and there was a wholesale disposal of cottage property, the outcome being a total of £230,000. There have been other considerable dispersals; but the big things have yet to pass the test of public sale. Forthcoming auctions of the spring and summer include the Sutherland Estates, on the east coast of the country from which the family title is taken, comprising 114,500 acres, and including a loch which bounds the property for eleven miles, together with Dornoch Castle, salmon fishing and deer stalking.

Then there is the Northern Haddo House Estate of 37,000 acres, the Craigie-gill Estate, in Ayrshire and Kirkcubrightshire, of 32,000 acres, and the Gillmoure Estate (Ross-shire and Sutherland) of 140,000 acres, including two islands in the Shetlands, with numberless others.

MILLIONS OF ACRES PASSING.
One firm alone of London auctioneers are submitting during the coming month nearly half a million acres of land—six aggregate made up of some thirty estates scattered over England and Scotland, of commanding historical importance; and the fate of most of these will be a piecemeal break-up for the benefit of the sitting tenants and other practical farming men who have an ardent natural craving for the cultivation of their own soil.

"Some industrious person calculated a long time ago that there are more acres of land in Yorkshire than there are letters in the Bible, and the area of our premier county is close upon 3,000,000 acres. There are those in a position to know who confidently declare that the land which has changed hands during the past two or three years, including the results of the bursting season upon us, will approach 2½ if it does not surpass, the figure just given. In 1918, one firm alone sold about half a million acres for a total of more than five-and-a-half million pounds."

"The total sales officially reported for the year reached £11,362,598, as compared with £8,567,426 in 1917, £6,107,517 in 1916, and £3,570,724 in 1915—half a century ago, which did not cover friendly arrangements between landlords and tenants, and innumerable other private dealings."

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

SUSPECTED CASE OF SUICIDE.

The death occurred, with tragic suddenness, at Stonecutters' Island, on Sunday, of Lieutenant J. Beardsworth, R.G.A. It is reported that he shot himself with a revolver, but whether this is correct or not will not be known until the circumstances have been inquired into by a military court of enquiry.

It is stated that Lieut. Beardsworth went to his room on Sunday at about noon with the evident intention of taking an afternoon's nap. Half-an-hour later his Chinese boy heard a heavy thud but took no notice, assuming it to be the closing of a door. About 3 p.m. the boy took his master's tea to his room and, on finding the door locked, he tapped at it for some time. Obtaining no response, he informed one of the officers. The door was forced open and deceased was found lying dead in bed with a bullet wound in his temple. Three letters, one addressed to the O.C. of his Company, one to his wife, and another to a lady friend, were discovered on a table and these will be produced at the Military Court of Inquiry to be held about Thursday and will no doubt shed a light on the mystery connected with his death.

Lieut. Beardsworth leaves a widow and one child who are in England.

Lieut. Beardsworth rose from the ranks, and was promoted lieutenant in 1917. He was a school-master before he joined the Army, and some time ago, had the opportunity of being demobilised, but preferred to remain in the Army.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley, with full military honours. The procession started from Wellington Barracks in the following order:—Firing party, of fifty drawn from the R.G.A., under command of Lieut. Cocks, the gun-carriage, containing the coffin, covered by the Union Jack on which rested deceased's helmet and sword, the pall-bearers, Lieuts. Mann, Shook, White, Stephens, Forbes and Halpin; and the officers and men of the R.G.A. the latter carrying a number of wreaths. When the cortege reached the cemetery gates, six Sergeants of the R.G.A. took the coffin from the gun-carriage and carried it to its last resting-place. Capt. Bundle, C.F., conducted the service at the grave-side, at the conclusion of which three volleys were fired and the Last Post sounded by six buglers.

Amongst those present were Major-General Ventris, Lieut.-Col. Passby, Major Cassel, Major Roach-Kelly, Major Bowen, Major Scantlebury, Major Willett, Captains Middlemiss, Johnson, Cohen, Burns, Lieuts. Struthers, Norman, Reynolds, Bryant, Blackburn, Eyles (R.N.), Jones, Thomas, Mann, Sutherland, White, Evans, Williams, Highby, Sergeant-Major Heath and Master-Gunner May.

Amongst the wreaths sent were those from the following:—C.R.A. and Officers, R.A.; Officers of the 88th Co. R.G.A.; Sergeants' Mess, R.G.A.; Sergeants' Mess, 88th Co. R.G.A.; N.C.O.s and men, 88th Co. R.G.A.; Garrison Sergeants' Mess; N.C.O.s and men 87th Co. R.G.A.; Sergeants' Mess, 87th Co. R.G.A.; Officers of 83rd Co. R.G.A.; Sergeants' Mess, 83rd Co. R.G.A.; D.O.s and N.C.O.s, R.E.; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Blackburn; and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paine.

AN INCORRIGIBLE LOITERER.

A Chinese was charged with being found on the verandah of House No. 43, Sharp Street, at 3 a.m., on Sunday.

Detective-Sergeant Cocks said the defendant had been arrested three times during the month of June. He was charged once, but on account of insufficient evidence he was acquitted. He was again brought to the Police-station some days later by a detective, and said he belonged to Yau-mat, which statement, after enquiry, the Police found to be false. "The verandah may be more appropriately termed his dwelling place," said the Sergeant. "He was warned to cause no trouble and sent away, but two hours later he was found climbing up a post, with the intention, probably, of entering a house. On that occasion he said he came from the country. As there was not sufficient evidence to prefer a charge against him, he was given another chance, with the result that he was found loitering in the verandah of No. 43, Sharp Street. There have been a number of petty thefts in Wanchai recently," concluded the Inspector.

Two of the tenants of No. 43, Sharp Street, and a constable gave corroborative evidence that the prisoner was found in the verandah of the house in the early hours of Sunday morning.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment.

THE TULLOCH TRIAL.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before His Honour the Chief Justice (S. William Rees Davies, K.C.) John M. Benn Tulloch, Police Sergeant, of Shaikwan, was indicted for rape at Shaikwan on May 18th.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. F. L. Shenton) appeared for the defence.

The following was the jury:—Messrs. A. E. Crupnell, D. Reichelmann, C. I. da Rosa, J. H. Pidgeon, G. Hyder, W. J. Roberts and H. C. Pomeroy.

The Attorney-General: Would your Lordship permit the prisoner to sit down? He has lately been in Hospital suffering from influenza.

Permission was granted and prisoner was given a seat in the dock.

The Attorney-General: I don't know, my lord, whether your Lordship will direct all women and children to leave the Court.

His Lordship: There are none here.

The Attorney-General said that in the course of the case he would have to refer to some objectionable details, but he was sure he could rely on the good taste of the gentlemen of the Press not to publish any of these details. The complainant was living on a sampan in Shaikwan with her mother and grandmother, though it might be explained that the former was not the girl's actual mother, but the woman who had bought her when she was two years of age.

The complainant, on the night of May 18th, went to the Shaikwan market to buy some flowers. As she was leaving, she was met by prisoner, who was in uniform. The girl stated that she could not identify him. The prisoner chased complainant, who ran down to the wharf and got on to the sampan. The mother of the girl then pushed the sampan off from the wharf. Prisoner pulled out a revolver and, pointing it at the sampan, ordered the mother to bring the boat back to the wharf. The woman obeyed, and when the sampan drew alongside, prisoner seized the complainant's hand and drew her up the steps. He then ordered her to go along with him to the Shaikwan Police-station, which she did, the mother following. At the station the prisoner spoke to Inspector Angus and said something about complainant having carried illicit opium. After this there was a certain discrepancy in the evidence given by complainant. She stated that she denied the charge of carrying illicit opium, but a Chinese constable, who would be called as a witness, stated that he heard some admission made by the girl with regard to it. The prisoner then said: "I will go down to the boat and make a search." Complainant left the Police-station with prisoner to search the boat, and it was significant that he told the mother of the complainant to remain at the Police-station and also told the constable on duty to see that she did so. The prisoner then left with the girl and took her up the hillside amongst some rocks and, after intimidating her with a revolver, committed the offence complained of. The girl then asked the prisoner for \$2, but prisoner said he had not any money with him. When the girl returned to the boat she informed her mother of what had occurred, and the mother went to the Police-station to lodge a complaint. Prisoner was at the station and ordered her to go back to the sampan. The mother next went to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and then to the Central Police Station. The Captain-Superintendent of Police took down her statements, and Dr. McKenny made a medical examination of the girl, whose age was in the neighbourhood of 13 or 14 years. The Crown submitted that there was clear evidence, without any reasonable shadow of doubt, that prisoner assaulted the girl. It was important to consider why the prisoner should have taken the girl away when there was a more responsible person—the mother—who could have assisted in searching the boat. There was no reason whatever why the girl should make a false accusation against the prisoner, as she bore him no malice whatever and had not identified him. With regard to her action in asking for cumshaw, although it might seem evidence of consent, yet in a place like Hongkong, where it was customary for Chinese to ask Europeans for money, no such interpretation could be placed upon it. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair.

Evidence was then given by the witnesses for the Crown. Complainant, in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A REGULAR BATTLE.

ORIGIN OF A CLAN FEUD.

was described at the Magistracy, yesterday, as "a regular battle in which played the principal part" in Canton Road, Tsim-sha-tui, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, near the entrance of the ricksha-coolie class, to the Ma clan and the Ho clan, fighting. The quarrel arose over a coolie accepting a five-cent fare, "Ho clan coolie" resented as being to "These men waged a wordy war, and, as the discussion grew hotter, they appeared on the scene, till, for the original cause of the trouble, hatred forced itself to the fore, men, now numbering about a hundred, one another for over quarters-of-an-hour with such severity, two had to be removed to the hospital. It required twenty policemen to with the combatants, eight of whom were treated.

At the stracy, yesterday, these were charged before Mr. Hutchison, who admitted guilt, the Police proposed to ask that he be bound over to be of good behaviour, but since he denied the charge he was remanded till to-morrow, when the Police might further enquire.

Mr. Hutchison: What about bail? Sergeant suggested \$25 each. Mr. Hutchison remarked that that was too heavy a fine.

Sergeant said that the men were "bitter against one another," and there was a possibility of a recurrence of fighting.

The case was accordingly remanded till to-morrow, being fixed at \$25 each.

Police Reservist charged.

Heavy bail fixed.

A Chinese Police reservist living in Des Vaux Road, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in possession of a revolver without permit.

The case was remanded until next week, bail being granted in \$5,000.

The same man was also charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium.

On the application of Mr. M. K. Lo, the hearing was postponed until next Monday. Bail was fixed at \$200 cash and \$1,500 security.

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A Chinese Police reservist living in Des Vaux Road, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in possession of a revolver without permit.

The case was remanded until next week, bail being granted in \$5,000.

The same man was also charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium.

On the application of Mr. M. K. Lo, the hearing was postponed until next Monday. Bail was fixed at \$200 cash and \$1,500 security.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with returning from banishment. He had been banished on three previous occasions.

The Magistrate permitted him to remain in Hongkong for twelve months—in the security and safety of Victoria gaol.

cross-examination, told a story which differed somewhat from that which she related at the Police Court. She stated that she ran away when she saw the prisoner on the night in question because she was afraid she would be raped. She did not ask for \$2. Prisoner offered her \$2, which she refused.

The complainant's mother stated that Inspector Angus told the prisoner in Chinese to go and search the boat. She also stated that prisoner wanted to strike her daughter, but was prevented from doing so by the Inspector, who said she was only a small girl.

Inspector Angus denied this and stated, in answer to his Lordship, that no particular instructions were given to prisoner to search for opium, but that that was his duty. It was not the prisoner's duty to point a revolver at any person, but he probably did it to frighten.

Dr. McKenny stated that he examined the girl and found no signs of external injuries to indicate that a struggle had taken place. The girl possessed great physical strength. An ordinary person would believe her to be about 10 years of age.

Dr. Parker, Government Bacteriologist, stated that there was no microscopic evidence to support the charge.

His Lordship expressed the desire that the jury should inspect the scene of the incident, and the further hearing of the case was therefore adjourned till to-morrow.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Crown Solicitor, applied at the Magistracy, yesterday, for the return to Singapore of a Chinese charged with kidnapping a baby.

The defendant was arrested by Sergeant Wills in Hongkong and the child was with him at the time.

Mr. Longinotto inquired whether it was necessary to hold an identification parade, or whether identification by the baby's mother would suffice.

Mr. Lindsell suggested that the baby's mother be called.

The mother said the prisoner was her first husband's uncle. The child was the issue of her first marriage.

The prisoner vehemently denied that he kidnapped the child. Why should he, he argued, seeing that the child was his relative's?

The Magistrate reminded him that, at the time of his arrest the child was with him.

Defendant replied that the complainant's husband instructed him to take the child to Amoy.

Mr. Lindsell: Her first husband? Defendant: Yes, I was merely complying with the wishes of the child's father.

Proceeding, the mother said that, as on as she missed her babe she informed Singapore authorities. She also preferred a charge of kidnapping against her husband. (Laughter.) That was why the defendant was involved.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be taken to Singapore for trial.

The prisoner said he desired to make a statement.

Mr. Lindsell: I do not want any statement. I am not trying you. You have been arrested on a warrant, and must go to Singapore for your trial.

AN "GENIOUS" DEVICE.

HOW SWEEPINGS ARE OBTAINED.

A Chinese merchant engaged two coolies to unload two of muskels. Whilst engaged in the work, one of the men, in a moment of inspiration, suggested a means of saving the weight of the bags and securing part of their contents. He secured a bucket with which he made holes in bags, and after the cargo had been drawn away, appropriated the "sweepings," which amounted to 131 catties. Little device was observed, however, detective, and the men were produced at the Magistracy, yesterday.

After reading evidence, the Magistrate sentenced each man to a month's imprisonment.

"AN OLD AND FAMILIAR PICTURE."

THE ATTRACTIONS OF HONGKONG.

"He's old and familiar picture," announced Inspector Macdonald, in reference to a ragged, old, unkempt man charged with begging. The man had been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for a similar offence a few days ago. He regained his liberty on Friday and was sent to Canton on Saturday. Canton did not present him as a field as Hongkong for his activities for the "old and familiar picture" turned after having been only two hours in Canton.

Mr. Hutchison fined the defendant \$10, with the alternative of undergoing fourteen days' imprisonment.

"Punish for no fault at all," murmured the man, as he was marched off to Victoria gaol.

THEFT FROM A JAPANESE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty at the Magistracy, yesterday, to the theft of (1) a raincoat, valued at \$15; (2) a travelling clock, valued at \$20; and (3) a pair of spectacles—property of Mr. Niochiki Yamagata, the Bank of Taiwan.

The Magistrate sentenced prisoner to three months' hard labour.

An application was made for the return of the watch (which had been pawned for \$1 at a pawnshop in Wing Lok Street) at the office of the pawn-broker, "who should have known better."

The Magistrate granted the application, and warned the pawn-broker to "be more careful or serious trouble would ensue."

F. W. Gilling who was charged before the Supreme Court, Shanghai, for shooting at Mr. E. B. Bass, of the Astor Grill, on May 30, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by Judge Skinner Turner, following a strong recommendation to mercy by the jury. The prisoner was greatly affected by the sentence and had to be assisted from the dock, after which he sat on the edge of the forms in Court quite overcome with emotion. The jury, which was composed of Messrs. J. Frost, R. B. Moorhead, A. A. J. Macray, H. S. Landray and O. M. Pomeroy, was out of Court for an hour and ten minutes when they returned and asked for further guidance in the meaning of the words "intent to kill." After further instruction on this point, the jury again retired and rendered their verdict five minutes later that the prisoner was guilty of the offence charged, adding a strong recommendation to mercy.

PURITY CROSS SAVOURIES

CREAMED SPAGHETTI au-GRATIN is spaghetti in a Golden cream sauce with cheese, garnished with a touch of pimientos and mushrooms, per tin **35 cents.**

GRACED SPAGHETTI is Graced with a finely seasoned tomato sauce, minced chicken livers, smoked ham and mushrooms, per tin, **35 cents.**

CREAMED CHICKEN au KING is tender diced chicken and fresh mushrooms in a delicious golden cream sauce garnished with pimientos, per tin, **70 cents.**

WELSH RAREBIT is exquisitely seasoned cream cheese, perfectly aged and blended with the finest materials of which a rarebit can be made, per tin, **50 cents.**

LOBSTER au NEWBURG in enamel-lined containers; its savoury sauce and perfection reflects the care with which its ingredients are chosen; in two sizes, per tin **50 cents** and **\$1.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

We sell only
Pianos of Merit
but they are not necessarily expensive, you can buy one for **\$450.**
The **Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.**

Fook Lee & Co.
METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.
Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St. Telephone 1174.
Branch Office: York Building, Chater Rd. Telephone 1950.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.
SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR
Our Underwear is very carefully selected, the special weaves are not only porous and consequently cool, but absorbent, thus preventing chills. Call and inspect our samples, or we shall be pleased to send them on approval.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have admitted ALFRED DAVID HUMPHREYS as a Partner in our Firm as from the first day of January, 1918.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Hongkong, July 1st, 1918. [930]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have this Day REMOVED Our Office to Alexandra Building, 1st Floor.

J. GIBBS & COMPANY,
AND
GLOBE FURNISHING & EXPORT CO.
Hongkong, July 1st, 1918. [931]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

THE BIG COURSE at FATING will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, July 3rd, until further notice. The Nine Hole Relief Course will remain open.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, June 30th, 1918. [932]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 30th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 7th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 21st, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 30th, 1918. [933]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY
(TUESDAY) July 1st, 1918,

at his Sales Room,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of
Drawers, Dining Table, Bookcases, Arm-
chairs, Curious Clocks, and Glassware,
Best Ornamental Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes,
Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels,
Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat
Stands and a long line of Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1918.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY,
July 3rd, 1918, at 2.15 p.m.,

at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also

3 Bales Leather.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 1st, 1918. [934]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923.

HAYING been Favoured with in-

structions from the Mortgagee will

sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,
July 6th, at Noon, at 24, Des Voeux Road
Central, at THE FAR EAST MOTOR CAR
COMPANY.

(9) Nine Motor Cars of different makes
and accessories.

TERMS:—20% deposit to be paid im-
mediately on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1918.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will
be CLOSED for the TRANSFER OF PUBLIC
BUSINESS TO-DAY (TUESDAY), JULY
1st.

By Order,
Hongkong, June 28th, 1918. [935]

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will
be CLOSED for the TRANSFER OF PUBLIC
BUSINESS TO-DAY (TUESDAY), JULY
1st.

By Order,
Hongkong, June 28th, 1918. [935]

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.

G. R. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
Private Motor Cars, Motor Car Drivers,
Motor Cycles, Motor Cycle Drivers, Livery
Motor Cars, Trucks and other Private
Vehicles must be LICENSED on JULY 2nd,
1918.

CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1918. [936]

G. R. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person between
the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves with
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the parti-
culars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$30.

40

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 6
Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
[918]

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
8A, Des Voeux Road Central.
[787]

TO LET.

NO. 101, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House
at the Peak.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[623]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE
PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3
Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold
Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing
Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and
Servants' Quarters, also, Large Garden.
Possession July 15th.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
81

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.

For particulars apply to—

"T.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[934]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow
Roads.

Tel. K.C. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway

station. This Hotel has just been com-
pletely renovated and refurbished, is now up-
to-date in every respect and under English
Management.

Online under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on
Application to—

J. H. O'KERRY,
Proprietor.
[109]

INTIMATION



MOSCATINE

REGISTERED

THE ORIGINAL

INSECT
REPELLER

A few drops sprinkled on the

hands, feet, nape of neck or about

the room give absolute protection

against

MOSQUITOS,

SANDELES

and other insects.

Will not stain or injure the

most delicate sh

50 Cts. \$1.00. \$2.50 per bottle

PREPARED ON BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16

DEATH

SAUNDERS.—At 5, Channew, Bexhill,
on April 18th, MARY SAUNDERS,
widow of J. C. Sers, late of
Foonchow and Amoy, aged 78.
[929]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, LEWIS ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINSBURY, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 1918

A FOOLISH ACTION.

EMBODIED, no doubt, the senseless-
ness of the boycott movement, the students of Peking Saturday,
insisted upon an audience with the
PREMIER and then with the PRESIDENT to
demand an assurance that the Peking
Treaty as a protest against the omission
from that document of a provision for
the return of Tsingtau to the Republic.

On the previous day, a deputation,
representing commercial, educational
bodies, travelled from Peking and
Tientsin to Peking on similar mission,
and refused to leave the PRESIDENT'S
Palace until they had been granted an
interview by His Excellency. We have
no information as to the result of these
visits, but it is to be hoped that the
deputations left in a disappointed
state than they arrived. It is only
natural, of course, that a disappoint-
ment should be felt by the Chinese at the
decision of the Paris conference to
transfer to Japan all the rights hitherto
acquired by Germany in the Shantung
Province. Though the Japanese forces,
assisted by a small British contingent,
were instrumental in wresting the terri-
tory from Germany, Japan declared that
she entered the war from altruistic
motives and in conformity with her
obligations under the Anglo-Japanese
Treaty. Count Okuma, who was Premier
at the time, assured the world that Japan
had "no territorial ambition," and pro-
minent Japanese statesmen promised
repeatedly that Kiaochow would be
turned to China at the end of the war.

The attitude of Japan towards China

was, in short, similar to that of Great
Britain towards Belgium. Later on,
however, Japan presented her "Twenty-
one Demands," and as a result China
signed a Treaty assenting, in advance,
to all matters upon which the Japanese
Government might agree with the Ger-
man Government relating to Germany's
interests in Shantung. China pleads
she entered into this agreement under
duress, and, in the circumstances, ex-
pected that it would be revised at the
Peace Conference. It has been an ar-
dian communities assembled to drink
that China sacrificed her claim to
satisfaction by not entering the
earlier, but we think it will be
upon investigation that this was not
to any reluctance upon her part,
rather to objections raised by the
Allies. In any case, it is dis-
cuss how this would alter the moral
of the question. Granting all this,
ever there can be no question that
would be guilty of stupendous if
were to take the course now
students and others who
capacity, it is to be feared, had to
keep pace with their patriotic
CHARLES ADAMS pointed out, at a
public meeting held in London, the
auspices of the League of Nations.
China would thereby renege all the
advantages she could obtain mem-
bership of the League Nations—
advantages which are preponderant
in her case than in that of any other
Power. Moreover, RATHER has urged
that "Japan has intimated to us that
will return all the territory formerly
leased to Germany and at the end of
the war immediately peace signed." The
precise meaning of this is not clear,
but when we are told, the Japanese
Government do not consider the situation
in China serious we measure they are
satisfied that, with the disclosure of
their intentions, the present upheaval will
subside. This view is strengthened by
the report that the Chinese delegates in
Paris have received definite assurances
from Great Britain, France and America
that Tsingtau will be restored to China.
Upon receipt of this information, it is
said, the Chinese Government instructed
their delegates to act as circumstances
required. The wisdom of such instruc-
tions must be obvious to all whose judg-
ment is not warped by passion and pre-
judice. Were China to refuse to sign the
Treaty, with the other Allies she would
have to make a separate peace with Ger-
many and certainly that would not be
to her advantage.

TREATY.

FORMAL RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Officer Administering the
Government held an informal reception
yesterday morning when the members of the Executive
Legislative Council, the heads of the
Government Departments, a number of
and military officers, and a few
members of the European Chinese and
Peace Conference. It has been an ar-
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many and certainly that would not be
to her advantage.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Aide-de-
Camp), and Mr. R. A. Ponsby Fane
(Private Secretary). Shortly before
noon, His Excellency, addressing the
gathering, said:

Your Excellency and gentlemen, the
signing by the representatives of Ger-
many of the Treaty of Peace with the
Allied and Associated nations has, in the
words of His Majesty's gracious message,
been received with deep thankfulness
throughout the British Empire, and also
throughout the whole civilized world. It
is now more than seven months since the
conditions for the Allied arms that it
contained caused a thrill of joy and glad-
ness in all the nations affected. The com-
ing of Peace in such a form as to give
every hope of its permanence has been so
long looked for that there is not the same
incentive as was naturally caused by the
gladness as was naturally caused by the
actual cessation of more than four years
of appalling loss of life and destruction
of property, but in the hearts of all
those who have suffered there is a feeling
of deep relief, and of lasting gratitude
for the noble principles for which the
great struggle has been waged have finally
prevailed.

I have asked you to meet me here
today to celebrate the signing of the Treaty
of Peace with Germany, but there will
shortly be an opportunity for showing our
gratitude in a more formal way. The
immense labours that have been neces-
sary to bring this Treaty into being can
hardly be realised by us here. There has been
nothing to compare with it in magnitude
of any recorded history. Deep feelings have
been stirred and differences of apparently
insuperable difficulty have occurred in
the course of the discussions, but all have
been subordinated to the one great ob-
ject in view. To my mind no greater proof
of the righteousness of our cause could be
given than the readiness of individual
nations to sacrifice important interests
for the common weal. The Treaty mani-
fests, as our King has stated, the victory
of the ideals of Freedom and Liberty for
which untold sacrifices have been made,
which have engaged in obtaining the
victory can fail to do its utmost for those
who have suffered. It is one of the great-
est duties laid upon us. Amidst the vast
work of reconstruction the welfare of
those who made the victory possible must
be and, I feel sure, will be our first
care. This has been enjoined upon us by
our King and Queen. Let us remember
them to-day and all they have
done to strengthen the Empire's unity
throughout the war. Let us remember
also the rulers of the Allied and Associ-
ated Nations. At the Armistice we were
particularly mindful of the fighting men
by land, by sea, and in the air, who by
their supreme efforts had made victory
effective in an enduring Peace.

Your Excellency and gentlemen, I ask
you to drink to the health and long life
of our King and Queen, and the Rulers
and Heads of the Allied and Associated
Nations, and may the Peace be a lasting
one.

The toast was heartily honoured after
which those present adjourned to another
room, where they partook of light refresh-
ments before dispersing.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Among those present were:—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:—H.E. Major-Gen-
eral Venetia, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M.
Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. C. McI.
Messer, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax,
the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.,
the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, and the
Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—The Hon. Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. L.
Chapman, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the
Hon. Mr. G. G. Alabaster, the Hon.
Mr. E. V. D. Parr, and the Hon. Mr.
S. H. Dowdell.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS:—Mr. Justice
Melbourne, Capt. Basil Taylor,
R.N., Commander Bockwith, Mr.
J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. A. Dyer, Ball,
Mr. S. E. C. Ross, Mr. H. B. Phillips,
Dr. C. W. McKenny, Mr. H. A.
Nesbit, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. G. N.
Orme, Mr. J. Claxton, Mr. R. Baker.

SANITARY BOARD:—Mr. A. Gibson, Lieut-
Col. Crisp, Mr. Chan Kaiming, Mr.
S. W. To.

FOREIGN CONSULS:—Mr. George E.
Anderson (U.S.A.), Mr. Hammett
(France), Chevalier Elia (Italy), Mr.
Suzuki and Mr. T. Inouye
(Japan), Mr. Vladimir d'Oettingen
(Russia), Mr. G. Ludin (Sweden),
Mr. E. M. V. R. de Sousa (Portugal),
Mr. J. F. Eca de Silva (Mexico),
Dr. E. C. Anderson (Peru), Mr.
G. S. D. Hamel (Netherlands), Mr.
S. Stenmet (Norway), Mr. E.
Molano (Panama), Mr. Gonzalez
Ezinda (Chile), Mr. A. Rodriguez
(Cuba).

NAVAL OFFICERS:—Commodore V. G.
Gurner, Capt. Woodwright,
Commander Myburgh, Commander
Hodgson, Paymaster-Commander
Vining, Lieut-Commander Kilgour,
Lieut-Commander Jenkin, Lieut-
Commander Freeman, Engr. Com-
mander Beed, Engr. Commander
Allan, Pay-Lieut. Holborn, the Rev.
F. G. B. Hastings (Naval Chaplain),
Commr. Briggs (U.S.S. Helena), and
Lt. Commander Namikawa (H.I.J.M.
Saga).

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ING OF THE PEACE

TREATY.

FORMAL RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Officer Administering the
Government held an informal reception
yesterday morning when the members of the Executive
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members of the European Chinese and
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subside. This view is strengthened by
the report that the Chinese delegates in
Paris have received definite assurances
from Great Britain, France and America
that Tsingtau will be restored to China.
Upon receipt of this information, it is
said, the Chinese Government instructed
their delegates to act as circumstances
required. The wisdom of such instruc-
tions must be obvious to all whose judg-
ment is not warped by passion and pre-
judice. Were China to refuse to sign the
Treaty, with the other Allies she would
have to make a separate peace with Ger-
many and certainly that would not be
to her advantage.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Aide-de-
Camp), and Mr. R. A. Ponsby Fane
(Private Secretary). Shortly before
noon, His Excellency, addressing the
gathering, said:

Your Excellency and gentlemen, the
signing by the representatives of Ger-
many of the Treaty of Peace with the
Allied and Associated nations has, in the
words of His Majesty's gracious message,
been received with deep thankfulness
throughout the British Empire, and also
throughout the whole civilized world. It
is now more than seven months since the
conditions for the Allied arms that it
contained caused a thrill of joy and glad-
ness in all the nations affected. The com-
ing of Peace in such a form as to give
every hope of its permanence has been so
long looked for that there is not the same
incentive as was naturally caused by the
gladness as was naturally caused by the
actual cessation of more than four years
of appalling loss of life and destruction
of property, but in the hearts of all
those who have suffered there is a feeling
of deep relief, and of lasting gratitude
for the noble principles for which the
great struggle has been waged have finally
prevailed.

I have asked you to meet me here
today to celebrate the signing of the Treaty
of Peace with Germany, but there will
shortly be an opportunity for showing our
gratitude in a more formal way. The
immense labours that have been neces-
sary to bring this Treaty into being can
hardly be realised by us here. There has been
nothing to compare with it in magnitude
of any recorded history. Deep feelings have
been stirred and differences of apparently
insuperable difficulty have occurred in
the course of the discussions, but all have
been subordinated to the one great ob-
ject in view. To my mind no greater proof
of the righteousness of our cause could be
given than the readiness of individual
nations to sacrifice important interests
for the common weal. The Treaty mani-
fests, as our King has stated, the victory
of the ideals of Freedom and Liberty for
which untold sacrifices have been made,
which have engaged in obtaining the
victory can fail to do its utmost for those
who have suffered. It is one of the great-
est duties laid upon us. Amidst the vast
work of reconstruction the welfare of
those who made the victory possible must
be and, I feel sure, will be our first
care. This has been enjoined upon us by
our King and Queen. Let us remember
them to-day and all they have
done to strengthen the Empire's unity
throughout the war. Let us remember
also the rulers of the Allied and Associ-
ated Nations. At the Armistice we were
particularly mindful of the fighting men

THE SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT.

EX-KAISER BELIEVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE.

ADMIRAL VON REUTER ACCEPTS ALL BLAME.

GERMAN PROTESTS AGAINST THE TREATY.

MOVEMENT TO PROTECT THE EX-KAISER.

SUSPECTED REVIVAL OF MILITARISM.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S SWEEPING VICTORIES IN S. RUSSIA.

THE HUNGARIAN PROBLEM.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE GERMAN WARSHIPS.

FRANCE WANTS EXPLANATIONS.

PARIS, June 23rd.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber has decided to send a delegation to M. Clemenceau to ask for immediate explanations of the circumstances of the sinking of the German Fleet, and the measures the Government intend to take to remedy the detriment caused to France by the destruction of the fleet, part of which had been assigned to France.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

COPENHAGEN, June 23rd.

A telegram from Berlin states that the sinking of the German Fleet is condemned by the Left Press, but praised by the Right.

For example, the *Local Anzeiger* speaks of the "brave men protecting death to dishonour," while the *Times* and *Zeitung* says: "The German Navy has again made good to Germany's honour much of that in which it sinned against it."

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS APPOINTED.

PARIS, June 24th.

The Council of Three has referred the sinking of the German ships to a Commission of experts to determine whether the Armistice conditions were violated.

PROSPECTS OF SALVAGE.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Admiralty has received a telegram from the Admiral Commanding at Scapa Flow stating that the *Admiral* was moored, ready to be beached if necessary. She had steam up, the leaks being kept down by the main engines. She is apparently not damaged.

The *Amiden*, *Frankfurt*, and *Nürnberg* and eighteen destroyers were beached. The *Amiden* was a little damaged, but the leaks cannot be located.

The *Frankfurt's* upper-deck is awash at high water. The *Nürnberg* is awash at low water.

If two tugs with good salvage pumps arrive before bad weather, there is every prospect of ensuring the salvage, in good condition, of the *Admiral*, *Amiden*, and probably also the *Frankfurt* and the *Nürnberg*.

With small salvage craft, several destroyers could be salvaged.

There is no prospect of the salvage of the others without elaborate operations. All possible measures are being taken to secure the ships and prevent further damage.

SEVERAL SHIPS RE-FLOATED.

LONDON, June 24th.

It is reported from Thurso that British naval units are working continuously to improve the position of the small remainder of the German Fleet.

They are carrying on continuous pumping in the beached ships.

Two or three cruisers and three destroyers have been re-floated. It is understood that the new cruiser *Emden*, is also above water.

EARLIER CABLES.

SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

The sinking of the interned German warships at Scapa Flow has caused a sensation. When interviewed, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Lord Sydenham said they thought the affair was arranged in Berlin.

Commander Keenworthy, M.P., is of the opinion that the affair was engineered by a few hot-heads sick of their existence at Scapa.

Sir Percy Scott, said: "It seems as if right for trusting the Hun." While some think that the guardships should have watched more closely, others are of the opinion that the most vigilant outside observation could not have prevented the scuttling.

The Admiralty is criticised for not insisting on having British guards on board when the Armistice was arranged. It is the consensus of opinion that the loss of such obsolete ships does not matter. Indeed, the affair will remove heartburnings as regards their disposal, but it is regretted they were lost while in the custody of the British Navy as the trustee of the Allies.

It is pointed out that the Germans adhered to their best traditions by such a cynical breach of the Armistice.

A telegram from Thurso states that the sinking of the German Fleet was carried out, on a pre-arranged signal by the new skeleton crews, who recently arrived aboard a German troopship, and following whose arrival a new and less docile spirit seems to have manifested itself.

When fire was opened upon the boats heading shoreward, after the sinking of the ships, the Germans used handkerchiefs as white flags.

Fourteen hundred German seamen have been landed at Nigg, where 200 Scottish Highlanders are guarding them.

THE SIGNAL.

Thurso, June 23rd.

The hoisting of a red flag at noon was the signal for the Germans to scuttle the ships. The crews took to the boats and rowed shoreward. The guardships fired on them. The Germans jumped and swam ashore, where they were rounded up.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN ADMIRAL ACCEPTS ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Admiralty announces that, on the afternoon of June 22nd, the German officers were formed up on the deck of the warship *Revenge*, under an armed guard, with Admiral Von Reuter and his staff in front.

Admiral Sydney Fremantle told Admiral Von Reuter that he was to consider himself a prisoner for violating the Armistice terms, and added that this was a traitorous act, but not the first occasion upon which the Germans violated all civilized laws on the high seas.

Admiral Von Reuter replied that he was responsible for what had been done. He said he felt he had done what a British sailor would have done under similar circumstances. He would do it again under similar circumstances.

The prisoners were then marched off.

VON REUTER TO BE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, June 24th.

It is understood that Admiral Von Reuter will be tried by a naval court-martial for breach of the Armistice terms. It is believed that many Germans were drowned at Scapa Flow, in addition to the casualties sustained as a result of the firing. The German crews are now interned at Invergordon.

THE LESSON OF THE SCAPA INCIDENT.

The papers, commenting on the agreement to sign, generally point out indications of a militaristic revival in Germany. The Scapa Flow incident must, they say, be regarded as a warning, and the Allies must exercise the greatest vigilance to ensure the carrying out of the conditions of Peace.

The papers declare that Germany makes a peace of hatred. There is no evidence of contrition.

MORE WAR VESSELS SUNK.

PARIS, June 24th.

It is reported in Peace Conference circles that the Germans sunk the remainder of their warships lying in German harbours.

IMPOSSIBLE TO PREVENT SCUTTLING.

The Allies in Paris were now considering the question of reparations for sinking. The statement that crews were changed periodically was incorrect, but invalids were exchanged. The total guard and maintenance party was reduced from 4,700 to about 1,800. It was impossible for the Admiralty to take precautions to prevent scuttling, because the ships were interned, and not surrendered. Therefore, the Admiralty had no power to place guards on the vessels. He denied that the naval advisers of the Admiralty recommended internment. He emphasized that the decision of the Allied heads in favour of internment controlled the situation, and made the prevention of scuttling utterly impossible.

Mr. Lloyd strongly deprecated certain attacks made on Sir Rosslyn Wemyss. At the time the subject was discussed, British naval experts recommended very strongly positive surrender, and not internment. (Cheers). Their advice was not adopted for very good reasons. In Paris, the naval experts were in no wise responsible for the course then adopted.

Replying to further questions, he said the Government were unable to obtain confirmation of the report that other ships in German ports had been similarly scuttled. It would, unquestionably, have been a breach of the terms of the Armistice if British guards had been put aboard. He was thankful to say that we acted in this as in every other matter, in obeying the terms of the Armistice and adhering to the laws of war and honour.

Commander Bellairs gave notice of inviting further attention to the matter to-morrow.

FRENCH DEMAND COMPENSATION.

PARIS, June 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The news of the sinking of the German ships has caused a great sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Government intend to take steps to make up for the loss sustained by France. Insistent demands have been raised in French circles for suitable actions to punish this flagrant breach of the Armistice terms. Exaction of compensation is suggested.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUNK ON EX-KAISER'S ORDERS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The German Fleet was sunk on the order of Rear-Admiral von Reuter a copy of whose instructions has been found. He accepts full responsibility, and says that he read in the German newspapers that the Armistice ended on June 21st. He sank the ships in accordance with the ex-Kaiser's orders, early in the war: "Never surrender."

It appears that von Reuter journeyed to Berlin some weeks ago on the plea of illness.

As soon as he returned, according to an eye-witness, such German ship hoisted the ensign on the mainmast, and most of them showed a Red Flag on the foremast.

The spectacle of the array of rocking warships, occasionally disappearing in a cloud of steam and spray, was very remarkable indeed.

It was a big task to collect the 5,000 Germans swimming or in boats, many of which carried the white flag.

ARROGANT GERMAN OFFICERS.

The officers were very arrogant when they boarded the British ships. One ordered his boatful of men to cheer.

Another, pointing to the ships said:—See how the German Navy goes down, flag-blowing!

This is untrue, as the British boarded most of the ships, hauling down the flags. There were 6 to 10 casualties among the Germans caused by our firing.

The British Fleet, which was at sea at the time, was promptly recalled.

SCAPA NOT SERIOUSLY BLOCKED.

It is announced that the anchorage in Scapa Flow is not seriously blocked. Most of the ships are lying in 20 fathoms of water. It is not proposed to salvage them.

It is authoritatively stated that the conditions for the internment of the Fleet were laid down by the Inter-Allied Council, hence the responsibility of placing the German crews aboard rests equally with all the Allies.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Some of the newspapers are very angry. They talk of von Reuter being liable to a death penalty or to imprisonment. They demand that Germany pay the value of the Fleet and clear Scapa Harbour at their own cost, but the general opinion, while condemning the act, is that the loss of the ships is a good riddance.

ENTIRELY THE WORK OF VON REUTER.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Reuter learns that the authorities are communicating with Paris regarding the action to be taken with reference to Admiral von Reuter, who, with the German officers and men, has been interned.

It is confirmed that the Admiralty learns that the scuttling of the Fleet was entirely the work of the German Admiral, and not carried out as the result of instructions from Berlin.

The *British Journal* recalls that France claimed a portion of the German Fleet, and demands that France receive, as compensation, the enemy submarines entrusted to her; also a number of German merchantmen.

STILL UNTRUSTWORTHY.

PARIS, June 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The destruction of the German ships at Scapa Flow shows that the Germans attach no sanctity to pledges or treaties, being ready for fresh perfidy.

Paris circles are of the opinion that the Germans should pay the value of the sunken fleet—£70,000,000—in gold; also that the Allies should occupy the Kiel Canal.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, June 23rd.

The newspapers are indignant over the sinking of the German fleet and declare it again demonstrates that German promises cannot be trusted.

They protest against the proposal to admit Germany into the League of Nations at the earliest possible time.

Le *Matin* states that notes referring to the scuttling of the German warships have been exchanged.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FINAL ACT OF THE WAR DRAMA.

HISTORIC PROCEEDINGS AT VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, June 23rd.

The glories of this old-time town were revived to-day on the occasion of the world-wide historic proceedings in connection with the signature of the Peace Treaty. The unforgettable day was invested with all befitting pomp. The streets were alive at an early hour with triumphal music, marching men, tramp-horses, drums and bagpipes everywhere. Huge crowds poured in from Paris, in order to see the comings and goings of the distinguished personages in the final act of the war drama.

THE PEACE TREATY.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, June 24th.

A message from Berlin states that the acceptance of the Peace Treaty has aroused patriotic demonstrations in Germany.

Processions in Berlin, Munich, and elsewhere traversed the principal streets singing war and Imperial songs, and cheering the old Generals.

THE TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

The newspapers express the hope of seeing the trial of the ex-Kaiser. The question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser has caused the greatest consternation in the German Officers' Association. It has telegraphed, requesting the Dutch Government not to deliver Wilhelm.

The *Köln Zeitung* appeals to the officers of the 1914 Army to express their readiness to be sentenced by the Allies if the ex-Kaiser is sentenced; also to organise and perhaps enter Holland, in order to protect the Kaiser.

WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

The *Local Anzeiger* says that the Government intend to start gigantic propaganda all the world over, in order to demonstrate that the great majority of the Germans do not accept responsibility for the war.

FRENCH FLAGS BURNED IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 23rd.

A number of French flags, captured in 1870, were burned by a German officer accompanied by ten soldiers, at the monument of Frederick the Great.

A VIOLATION OF THE TREATY.

PARIS, June 24th.

Apparently the unanimous opinion in Conference Circles is that the burning of the French battle-flags was a distinct violation of the Treaty, inasmuch as the Treaty stipulated their return to France. Probably a Commission will be appointed to consider the matter.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY "ONLY YIELDS TO FORCE."

BERLIN, June 23rd.

Germany states that Herr Mueller is to-day acquainting the National Assembly with the text of the German reply, which will be despatched immediately, if the majority approve.

He declares that Germany does not accept Article 231, making Germany responsible for the war; also the sections regarding penalties.

The Note alleges that President Wilson's principles have not been applied, and says that Germany cannot assent to the Treaty, owing to the presence of conditions, unknown and impossible of fulfilment, adding: "Germany, therefore, does not sign voluntarily, but only yields to force."

Moreover, as the economic and financial terms exceed the capacity of Germany, therefore, Germany will sign only under reserve, and will not undertake full responsibility for the execution of the terms.

TIME FOR DISCUSSION HAS PASSED.

PARIS, June 23rd.

M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George met at 6.30 this evening at Mr. Lloyd George's residence. The German reply was received at seven o'clock.

The meeting lasted until eight, then adjourned for an hour, and reassembled at nine.

The Allied answer was issued at 9.30. It said: "The Allied and Associated Powers have considered the Note from the German delegation of even date, and, in view of the shortness of the time remaining for their duty to reply at once, they have decided to make their decision as regards the signature of the treaty less than twenty-four hours remain."

The Allied and Associated Governments have given their fullest consideration to all the representations hitherto made by the German Government as regards the Treaty. They have replied with complete frankness and made such concessions as they thought right to make, and the present Note from the German delegation presents no arguments or considerations not already examined.

The Allied and Associated Powers, therefore, feel constrained to say that the time for discussion has passed. They can accept or acknowledge no qualification or reservation, and must require of the German representatives an unequivocal decision as regards their purpose.

After the signature, the Allied and Associated Powers must hold Germany responsible for the execution of every stipulation of the Treaty.

REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION OF THE TREATY.

PARIS, June 23rd.

A German Note requests that the Treaty may, within two years of its signature, be submitted to the High Council of the League of Nations for examination, at which the German delegation shall enjoy absolute equality with the Allied delegates. The Council will then decide regarding the conditions of the Treaty, which it is said, impair self-determination; also as regards the economic clauses which Germany claims, as present, impede her free development.

M. CLEMENCEAU HAS THE LAST WORD.

PARIS, June 23rd.

M. Clemenceau said the final word to Germany on Sunday night. He said the time for discussion had passed. The Allied and Associated Powers could accept no qualification or reservation. They must require of the German representatives an unequivocal decision as to their purpose to sign, and to accept as a whole the Treaty as finally formulated.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME REFUSED.

PARIS, June 23rd.

The German Delegation, to-day, applied for a 48-hour prolongation of the time limit, to enable the new Cabinet to consult the Weimar Assembly regarding the unconditional signature of the Treaty.

The Allies declined the request.

SPEECH BY THE NEW GERMAN PREMIER.

BERLIN, June 22nd.

Dr. Baumbach, addressing a crowded Assembly, emphasised with bitterness that in deciding to join the Government, he recognised its most urgent duty was to conclude a peace of justice; but in view of the Fatherland's distress, it was impossible to refuse, unless they wished to leave Germany a prey to chaos.

It was their sacred duty to save what could be saved.

He pleaded with the Assembly not to think the advocates of rejection were chauvinistic, or those who were reluctantly accepting the necessity towards weaklings.

Decision must be taken, otherwise the war would begin afresh on Monday. Every instrument of murder was prepared against a defenceless and unarmed nation, which knows only two commandments: externally, repatriation; internally, development.

LATEST CABLES.

TREATY OF VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION.

"At this hour of life and death, under the menace of invasion, I, for the last time, raise in free Germany a protest against this treaty of violence and destruction, this mockery of the right of self-determination, this enslavement of the German people, this new menace to the peace of the world."

Referring to the view that acceptance would endanger the nation more than rejection, Herr Baumbach emphasised that rejection would merely postpone the treaty for Germany's power of resistance was broken.

He said the Government decided to sign while obtaining the responsibility and consequences of Germany were unable to fulfil the conditions, and declared that signature did not mean acceptance of Articles 227 to 231, relative to Responsibility for the War, and surrender of Germans for trial.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMPULSION CAUSE OF GERMANY SIGNING.

PARIS, June 24th.

The newspapers unanimously emphasise that Germany signs because she must, but all the present Allies must be unceasingly vigilant and united in the face of an untrustworthy, irreconcilable people.

THE HONOUR OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The following summarises the Note of the Germans:—It begins: The Government of the German Republic recognises that the Allies are resolved to wrest from Germany, by sheer force, even the acceptance of those conditions to peace which, though devoid of material significance, are designed to take away the honour of the German people. Their honour will be untouched by any act of violence. The Germans, after their frightful sufferings in recent years, lack all means of defending their honour. Yielding to overwhelming force, nevertheless, not abandoning its view respecting the unheard of injustice of the conditions of peace, the Government declares it is ready to accept and sign the conditions imposed by the Allies.

(Signed) VON HANSEL.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE.

Peace demonstrations in the Provinces included a procession of sailors from Toulon and the firing of salutes by all the warships at Brest, where the Allied flags were flown at the mastheads and the ships' sirens blown for over an hour.

LATEST CABLES.

HOW PARIS RECEIVED THE GOOD NEWS.

PARIS, June 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The news of Germany's acceptance of the Treaty terms was made known to the public in all quarters of Paris by the booming of cannon and by sirens. Dense masses of jubilant people cheered the army. Motor lorries were packed with excited demonstrators. Everywhere, Allied flags were flown. The rejoicings lasted till the early hours of the next morning.

The announcement was greeted with artillery salutes and the blowing of air-raid sirens. Cheering crowds, linking their arms, paraded on the boulevards till a late hour.

Traffic had to be stopped. The cafes were crammed and houses be-flagged.

EFFECT ON THE FRENCH EXCHANGE.

PARIS, June 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The conclusion of peace has been greeted in the French stock exchange by a general rise in prices, notably in French rentes.

LONDON RECEIVES THE NEWS QUIETLY.

LONDON, June 24th.

The news of Germany agreeing to sign the Treaty was quietly received in London. There were no demonstrations, similar to those at the signing of the Armistice, though in some suburbs crowds assembled and fireworks were discharged.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

NEW UNITS FOR ROSYTH.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The battleships *Orion*, *Conqueror*, and *Thunderer* left Plymouth on Saturday night for Rosyth.

Special trains from Plymouth conveyed naval detachments for ships at northern ports.

BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL FOR ANOTHER WINTER.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., presiding at a Labour Conference in London said that it had been decided, in the interest of the consumer, to retain control of food during the coming winter. While the average cost of food was 4s. 9d. per week less than it was in November, he saw no reason to believe there would be a further decrease in the near future.

THE COAL COMMISSION REPORTS.

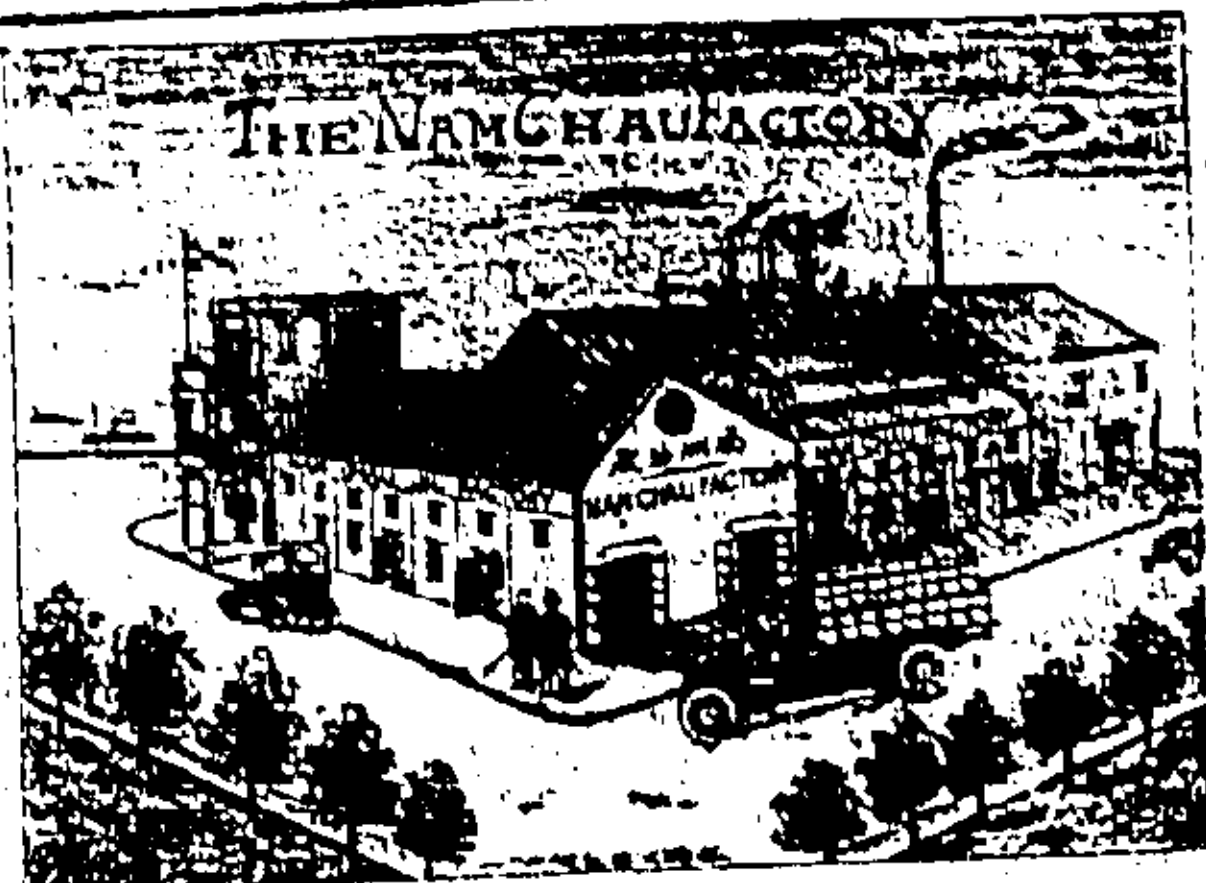
A SCHEME OF NATIONALISATION RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The further reports of the Coal Commission have been published.

The main report, signed by the Chairman, Mr. Justice Sankey, alone, recommends immediate legislation for the acquisition of royalties for the State, owners receiving just compensation.

The report also recommends the immediate application of a scheme for the local administration of mines through local, district and national mining councils, and legislation acquiring the mines themselves for the State after the scheme has been worked for three years, with just compensation



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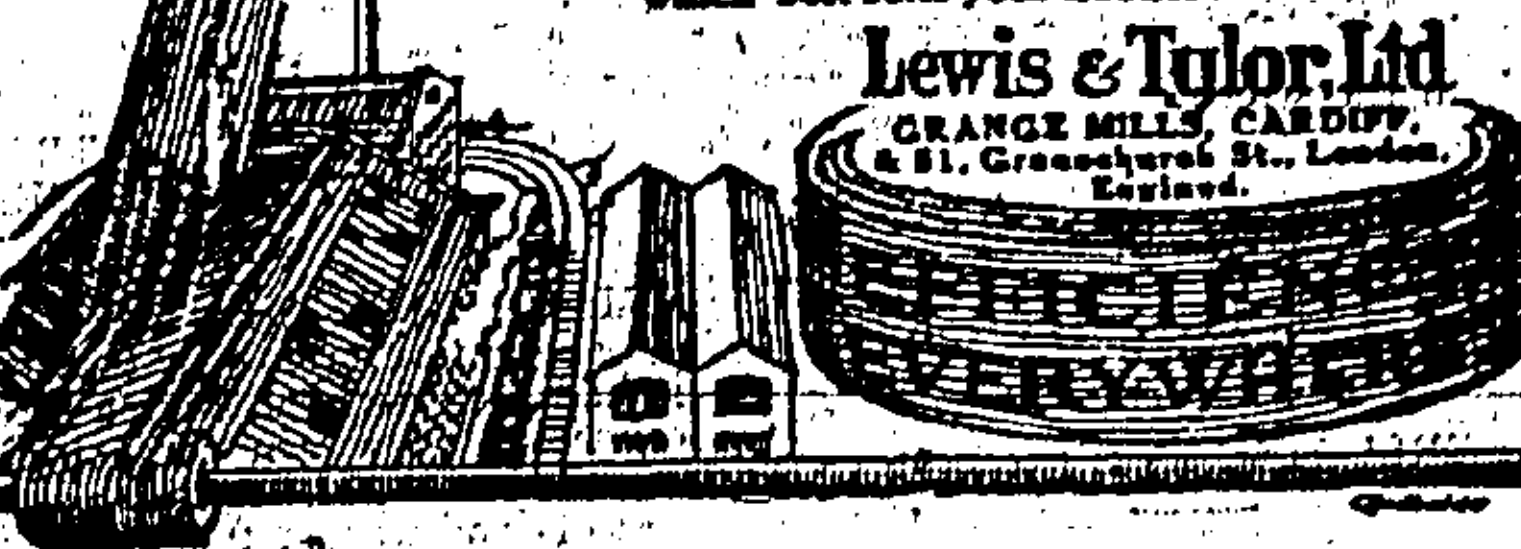


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CABLES.

(Continued from page 3.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

BOXING.

THE LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 24th. At the watch at the National Sporting Club for the lightweight championship between Johnny Summers of Cannings town, and Bob Marriott of Bournemouth, Summers was disqualified in the tenth round for holding.

THE "VICTORY LOAN."

OVERSEAS CLUB APPEALS TO ITS MEMBERS.

LONDON, June 23rd. The Overseas Club, whose members have already contributed to patriotic funds, has issued an appeal to members all the world over to support the new "Victory Loan."

ITALY.

SIGNOR NITTI'S DIFFICULTIES.

ROME, June 22nd. Signor Nitti has been assured of the support of many Socialists and Catholics, also of the followers of Signor Giolitti, but he is confronted with the opposition of the manufacturers and the National Defence Party headed by Marquis Salandra and several Nationalist groups, including the League of Discharged Soldiers.

Signor Nitti is endeavouring to split the National defence on blue and secure the support of the manufacturers.

ROME, June 22nd. The Cabinet has been formed as follows:—

Signor Nitti, Premier and Minister for the Interior.

Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Signor Rossi, Minister for Colonies.

Signor Tedesco, Minister for Finance.

Signor Dante Ferraris, Minister for Labour and Food.

FIRE AT ST. CYR.

A HUNDRED AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

PARIS, June 22nd. A fire has destroyed 18 hangars and 100 aeroplanes at St. Cyr.

THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM.

SOVIET REPUBLIC DECLARED IN SLOVAKIA.

COPENHAGEN, June 22nd. A telegram from Kachau states that a Slovak Soviet Republic has been proclaimed. The President, M. Anton Janousek, has telegraphed greetings to the Russian and Hungarian Bolsheviks. The report declares that the Slovaks have been welcomed throughout Slovakia. Thousands are joining the Red Army.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 24th. General Denikin's offensive in South Russia continues with great success along the whole front, from the Caspian Sea to the Sea of Azov, in the direction of Astrakhan. Bolshevik detachments are offering little resistance. Towards Tsaritsin the volunteer forces inflicted a severe defeat on the 10th. Bolshevik army, which lost 75 per cent. of its effectives.

In the area towards the middle of the Don District, the Bolshevik 14th and 23rd Divisions suffered heavy losses, and were dispersed into small groups. The 18th Division also received a severe knock. An agreement has been concluded with the Don Cossacks, who rose against the Bolsheviks, thus cutting the Bolshevik 9th army in two, and giving General Denikin a reinforcement of 22,500 men.

In the area of the Donetz Basin, with the assistance of tanks, progress was made towards Khar'kov, and the Bolshevik 13th army is in full retreat.

The whole of the valuable coal and iron fields have been captured. Since the beginning of the offensive, General Denikin gained 80,000 square miles of territory. The total captures, to the beginning of June, are 32,000 prisoners, 348 guns, 550 machine-guns, and 11 armoured trains, besides an enormous amount of war material, including 50,000 rifles and 150 transport wagons.

ESTONIANS CAPTURE 1,000 PRISONERS.

HELSINGFORS, June 22nd.

The Estonians took 6,000 prisoners when they recaptured Kramm.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S CAPTURES.

EXETER, June 19th.

Between May 3th and 28th Denikin's forces captured 22,000 Bolsheviks, 150 guns, 50 machine-guns, several armoured trains, and 40,000 rifles.

General Mamontoff's cavalry smartly crossed the Don east of the conference at Donetsk and got behind the Bolshevik Fourteenth Division, which was holding the line to Donetsk.

The Bolsheviks were decisively defeated and fled in panic led by the commander of the division. They were badly cut up. Several hundred prisoners and six guns were captured.

The Bolsheviks, believing that the advancing British tank was merely a camouflaged tractor, charged with the bayonet. The tank machine-gunned them at close quarters.

ANOTHER BOLSHEVIST BATTLESHIP SUNK.

HELSINGFORS, June 19th.

The Finnish General Staff reports that British battleships yesterday torpedoed the Bolshevik battleship *Slava* which sank immediately.

GERMANY.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT MANNHEIM.

BERLIN, June 22nd.

There were serious disturbances at Mannheim yesterday. Shops and private houses were plundered.

Troops resisted an attempt by the rioters to enter the barracks. They used grenades and 20 persons were seriously hurt. Two hundred were arrested.

Places of amusement and *cabarets* were closed.

Firing continued to-day in various parts of the town.

RIOTS AT CASSEL.

There were Spartacist riots at Cassel. Martial law was proclaimed.

The Spartacists unsuccessfully stormed the prison and police station, but seized a food warehouse. Firing occurred until midnight.

There were many casualties.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, June 23rd.

Berlin is full of rumours regarding an impending military coup, the object of which is the establishment of a military dictatorship.

THE NEW CABINET.

BERLIN, June 22nd.

Herr Erzberger is the Vice-Premier of the new Cabinet.

GENERAL LETTOW VON VORBECK.

BERLIN, June 22nd.

The *Freiheit* says that General Lettow von Vorbeck is organising an army in East Prussia to fight the Noske Government and the *Entente*.

COPENHAGEN, June 22nd.

Berlin semi-officially denies the *Freiheit* report in regard to General Lettow von Vorbeck.

It is stated that General Lettow von Vorbeck is still in Berlin.

RUMANIA.

RE-APPEARANCE OF M. JONESCU.

PARIS, June 22nd. A telegram from Zurich states that the Brazilian Cabinet in Rumania has virtually resigned. It is believed that M. Tuka Jonescu will form a new Ministry.

ESTONIANS RECOMMENCE HOSTILITIES.

AGAINST GERMAN BALTIC STATES.

COPENHAGEN, June 23rd.

An Estonian communiqué states that hostilities against the German Baltic States recommenced on June 21st, along the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to Rostenburg, owing to the German breaking the Armistice terms.

Reuter learns that representatives of the Lettish and Estonian armies waited at Walk for two hours, yesterday, with no result, to meet the representatives of the *Landwehr* for a conference as General Gough directed.

Notwithstanding this, the Allies advised the Estonians to continue to observe the Armistice strictly, and to refrain from any provocative action, except against the Bolsheviks.

In the event of a further attack by German or *Landwehr* troops, the Estonians are able to defend their present positions.

FINLAND.

DECLARATION OF AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

HELSINGFORS, June 23rd.

The Diet has adopted a Bill making Finland an independent republic.

CANADA.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, June 22nd.

The city was placed under martial law on Saturday afternoon, when the Riot Act was read after one or two had been killed or wounded by revolver shots during a charge by the royal mounted police.

HUNGARY.

HOW THE ALLIES WILL SETTLE THE QUESTION.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna reports that the *Entente* have decided to finally settle the Hungarian question shortly.

Entente troops, commanded by a French General, will be sent against Hungary, partly *via* Vienna.

FRENCH LABOUR.

MERCHANT SAILORS' EIGHT-HOUR BILL ADOPTED.

PARIS, June 24th.

The Chamber has adopted the Merchant Sailors' Eight-hour Bill.

The deputies hoped that other nations would follow, otherwise French ship-owners would be in a position of inferiority.

BELGIUM.

LOSS SUSTAINED DURING THE WAR.

Reuter learns that the Industrial Committee in Belgium has established the fact that the losses sustained by Belgian industries during the war amounted to 2,981,000,000, of which 2,230,000,000 was due to destruction and requisitions.

THE SILVER MARKET.

GRADUAL RISE IN PRICE.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Silver is quoted at 53½ buyers and 53½ sellers, with larger offerings. There is a noticeable weakness in the China Exchange. The market is quiet.

LONDON, June 24th.

Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and 54½ sellers. There is an absence of offers. The market is steady.

LONDON, June 25th.

The market is steady. The market will be closed on July 1st.

CHINESE CUSTOMERS.

THE PROGRESS OF BANKING.

[BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH, M.Sc.]

One of the most noticeable features of the present day is the fact that the Chinese are displaying more and more faith in British banks, and to that faith must be ascribed some of the success which the records of recent years played. Of course, the increase in trade has had a great deal to do with the increase in the volume of banking business; but, still, it is a fact that the Chinese use British banks more and more each year.

Among the many things that have surprised me during my residence in the Far East must be counted the use of high-value banknotes by the Chinese. In Hongkong we never see any metal coin above the value of a dollar (usual pre-war value about 2s.), and the common coin is a 10-cent piece. But the Chinese frequently carry notes of 100, 500, or even 1,000 dollars. A large number of payments are made with these notes.

The occasion of a young Chinese friend came to me in answer to an appeal for a subscription. He offered a thousand dollars, and to my amazement took out a roll of notes and carefully selected one for the sum named. Naturally enough I had expected a cheque.

A NATIVE METHOD.

The native banking system of China is very intricate. Marco Polo relates that bank bills were in use since ancient times. Yet the bills of the native banks have but a limited circulation. It is pleasant to notice that the banknotes of the British banks in the Far East are more popular than any of the others.

When the Manchus were turned out of office six or seven years ago some of the "Young China" Party in power devised a very simple method of acquiring wealth. They printed as many notes as possible, and they called in all of their credit chiefly in British banks in Hongkong.

Thus, in time the notes of the Canton Government became worth less than 30 per cent. of their face value in the city of Canton. In the Far East British banknotes are worth their face value only in the place of issue. There is nothing in the place of a British Bank of England China like a British Bank of England.

25 note, always worth its face value in 25 parts of Britain. Banknotes issued by a British bank in the colony of Hongkong have been during the past six or seven years at about 10 per cent. discount and 15 per cent. premium in Shanghai and at the branch office of the same bank. It is as if the merchant in London might expect discounts or premiums on his money when paid in Birmingham or Manchester.

The feeling of suspicion which clogs the native mind and the commercial machine of China can be broken down; and the fact is noticeable that the British are the people whom the Chinese trust most of all in trade matters. There are many things about us, our reserve in many ways, especially socially, the Germans are more popular in Chinese trading circles. But the Chinese did not respect the Germans as they do the British. They probably feared the Germans; they certainly mistrusted them.

Thus it has come about that the Chinese depositors are gradually using British banks in the Far East; and, in the course of time, they will use them more and more. In consequence these British banks flourish, as they deserve to flourish. They have earned "the good will" of their Chinese customers. But efforts should be made by all of us to persuade the Chinese to use the modern banks and banking methods more and more. It is remarkable that, in a country where natives pay each other 12 per cent. as a common rate of interest for a loan that is on good security, large sums of money are kept on business premises. In the sales of Chinese firms in Hongkong thousands of pounds worth of notes and silver is stored because the owners will not trust the banks; and, strange as it may seem, the trifling cost of a cheque from a bank is a waste to the wealthy Chinese merchant. For among the curious traits of this wonderful commercial people is the passion for economy. They seem to lose all sense of proportion in the matter. In order to get the truth of this statement the writer happened in Hongkong about a year ago to see a Chinese merchant cheerfully argued for two hours over a shilling; he was quite pleased when at last I agreed to pay, let us say, 25 10s. 8d. instead of the 25 10s. which was my offer of two hours earlier. He would not lose that sixpence profit for two hours of his time. Let us consider a shilling for a good cause. For, paradoxical as it appears, the Chinese are generous. But two things operate against deposits in foreign banks. One is the desire for economy; the other is suspicion. Not only suspicion of the bank, but suspicion of the cheque itself. But, especially since the Revolution in 1911, the wealthy Chinese from the South China districts have been flocking into Hongkong for security and gradually they are learning the advantages of banking in the European style.

THE NEW GRADUATES. Recently there appeared new notices on a prominent building in the most central part of Hongkong. The place had been an hotel under European management. It was now Chinese bank run more or less on British lines. The assistant manager was a graduate of the British University of Hongkong. An engineering graduate of the same centre of learning was on the staff to advise concerning industrial undertakings. When next we met, we talked about it. He invited me to a reception, and it transpired that some of the directors were old friends of mine, who spoke my language quite well. One of them had a photograph showing the late Lord Kitchener and himself in conversation; it was taken when my friend was not a bank director, but a high official under the Manchus. We talked over industrial and Chinese affairs, and with the usual homeliness of the Chinese, the directors insisted that as the Americans put it, they should "celebrate." They talked freely and they were all optimists about the trade boom coming to China.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Mr. Arthur Cowley Tells How Cuticura Cleared His Skin

"Rough, red, itchy, and swollen patches appeared over my forehead and down the left side of my face causing great disfigurement."

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[31-14]

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A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health, in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

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A WORLD PEACE.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY MR.

DANIELS.

LORD FISHER'S REMINISCENCES

Mr. Josephus Daniels (Secretary to the United States Navy) was the principal guest at luncheon on May 5th, at the Savoy Hotel, of the American Luncheon Club in London. Mr. J. W. Davis (the American Ambassador) presided over a gathering of about 200.

After the toast of "The King and the President" had been honoured

The American Ambassador, in proposing the health of Mr. Daniels, said, they were honouring a distinguished American whose name was familiar to all of them. When the history of his public service came to be written, the truthful historian would say that he led the American Navy at a time of its greatest rôle, and at a period of its greatest efficiency, and captured it in the hour of its greatest usefulness. (Cheers.) Surely, that achievement was enough to cause the blush of honour and pride to the cheek of any man. (Hear, hear.)

"AMERICANISM."

Mr. Daniels, who was received with cheers, delivered an interesting address on "Americanism." At the bottom, he said, men of faith and vision are alike, no matter where they live or what language they speak, but every nation has its own atmosphere and no two are alike. Perhaps the best definition I could give of what I believe Americanism is, to illustrate, is to tell you the story of two heroes of America in the war. They are but samples of many, and when the stories of the deeds of heroism of men in this war are gathered into one volume it will glow as never before on sea or on land. (Cheers.) Napoleon said that every soldier carried a baton in his knapsack. In America, while no man has the right to give promotion out of hand as did Napoleon upon the field of battle, we have made it true in the Navy that every man carries the stars of an admiral in his ditty-box. Since America entered the war more than 1,500 men have risen to commissioned rank, and none by favouritism, none en bloc, all by merit established in the rigorous and grim school of war. At the dinner rendered to the Secretary of the Navy and naval officers who are in England on official business, at the House of Commons last week, Earl Curzon gave expression which showed best that the hearts of America and Great Britain are beating together when lauding the American Naval Administration because it had opened doors of advancement to men from the lowest, to the highest rank. Lord Curzon expressed approval of this action of both countries which will permeate the world. As there is no rank in sacrifice, there must be no rank to merit.

We have had a new vision of Youth in these days, when the world has turned to them as the saviours of liberty. We had looked upon Nathan Hale as standing apart from New England youths, a beautiful figure separate from his kind. He could not be revered too highly. The lesson of his regret that he had "only one life to give" to his country has been a beacon to American boys in all our history. But we have come to see that the spirit of Nathan Hale of the Revolution was the spirit of Young America of the war period. In consecration to the ideals which we love more than we love life, millions of young men girded on the sword, counting not the cost, and a new glory rests as a crown upon the heads of the American boys of our own times.

So near is grandeur unto dust,
So near is God to Man;
When Duty whispers low: "Thou must,"
The Youth replies: "I can."

A NEW MAP.

Speaking of the wider place America must take in the world as the result of its participation in this war, Mr. Daniels said: "One of the results of this war will be a new horizon and a new map. From the time America and American youths entered the war the United States assumed responsibilities for world peace and world conditions which it cannot escape if it would, and would not if it could. (Cheers.) The days of isolation, when we shied at co-operation with other nations, have passed. In the bloody days of war we co-operated on sea and on land with all brave nations fighting for the cause of liberty. I have no sympathy with those Americans who, immediately upon the close of the war, forged the altruistic causes that led us to send out soldiers and sailors across the seas, and counselled a return to the ideals in the days of sailing vessels, when the oceans separated us from the rest of the world. The ferry-boats which we ran across the Atlantic, upon which 2,000,000 men were brought across, show how narrow the oceans are, and disproved the ancient idea that the seas were to separate peoples. We taught that they were to unite them. We entered the war without reserve. We must enter wholeheartedly into the task of winning a greater peace, and we know there is no peace that will abide without equal justice and a fair chance. (Cheers.)"

Of course, it cost us our most precious lives to throw these remnants into the bloody fight. It will cost in effort, in resource, to be a part of the great world, but do we think more of resource than we thought of men? Are we willing to run away from the difficult problems when we had the courage to stand in the face of withering fire? To us has come the honour of living in this eventful day, when, in the fullness of time, "after massacre, after murder," this prophecy is being fulfilled, and Christians and Jews and men of all nations and creeds have agreed upon a covenant for the end of all wars of aggression, and our ears have heard the bells ring in "a thousand years of peace." The men who signed what will be called the world's Magna Charta did not hastily draw up this chart of

freedom. They gave weeks to its consideration, and drew upon the wisdom of peace-lovers of all nations who had looked forward to the coming of this new dispensation, and made preparation for it. It has been hailed with joy in all the nations, but here and there is a note of doubt and distrust. Honest doubters will become its ablest champions, but militarists see in it no rainbow of promise across the sky. Amid the acclaim of the people of fourteen nations, and the thanksgiving of the peoples of small nations yet without vote, here and there we hear utterances of distrust and jermiads and criticism. But could we expect such a revolution in world thought and world policy without apprehension and division, and even denunciation?

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AND THE LEADER.

The parallel between the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and that of the League of Nations for Peace is perfect. No more patriotic body of men ever assembled to form a government of the people, by the people, and for the people than the great men who composed the Constitutional Convention. When it was presented as the result of their mature wisdom some men of fervour and love of liberty like Patrick Henry derided it as a centralised instrument which would destroy the rights of the States and the liberty of the people. "It is a juggernaut," cried doubters. "It is a rope of sand," declared those who wished a Government fashioned more on monarchical lines. Both were wrong. It was neither destructive of the reserved rights of the States nor a weak instrument. Time has demonstrated its strength and flexibility and confounded all who had forebodings of it in the written compass by which our marines have safely steered the good old Ship of State, freighted with the hopes and fears and happiness not only of its millions of passengers, but with the blessings and safeguards of liberty for all humanity. We remember Madison and Hamilton, the representatives of the two schools of thought of that day, and applaud their wisdom and vision in securing the ratification of the Constitution, while we have almost forgotten those of little faith. In the future, as men look back to this hour when the fate of the world depends upon this League of Nations, posterity will applaud the forward-looking statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson, who had large part in the inspiring and fashioning this immortal document, and the distinguished and ardent lover of Peace, William Howard Taft, who is abundant in labours and in leadership at home in support of the noble principle to which he has given his best thought and untiring effort. (Cheers.)

Not long ago Lloyd George asked this question: "Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities, competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the Prince of Peace?" To that question the representatives of fourteen nations made the answer that preserves the fruits won by the valour of Allied fighters, and the peoples of all the world will thunder their approval. I have sometimes wondered what might have been the reflection, in his serene and yellow leaf, of an American, given the opportunity to sign the Declaration of Independence, who had hesitated and doubted, and finally decided to withhold his name and his support in the hour when "as Franklin happily phrased it, 'We must hang together or we will hang separately.'" Can you imagine the feelings of his sons and grandsons as they came to manhood and felt they had been robbed of a priceless heritage because of an ancestor's quibbles and fears and doubts? A score of years hence, when the League of Peace has given us a "warless world," for which even Tonyson dared not hope, though he toyed with the dream, what think you will be the unavailing regret of any man, privileged to give it his earnest support, whose lack of faith in the New Day of World Ideals translated into World Realities, permitted some imaginary or other reason to put himself on record against this vitalising document of manifest destiny? And when he stands before the bar of his children, what answer can he offer that will not make them stand ashamed that he was found wanting in the hour of the world's liberation from the curse of war? (Cheers.)

LORD FISHER'S STORIES.

Lord Fisher, in the course of a racy and humorous speech, said they could not expect him to be as eloquent as Mr. Daniels or the American Ambassador; the American citizen learned to address his countrymen as soon as he was weaned. (Laughter.) He was therefore out of it, but there was a marvellous sentence in the Holy Scriptures "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") Repeating a conversation he once had with King Edward, Lord Fisher said: "The late King was a kind friend to me; in fact, he was my only friend at one time. (Laughter and cheers.) He said to me, 'You are the best hated man in the British Empire,' I said, 'Yes, perhaps, I am.' His Majesty said, 'Do you know I am the only friend you have got?' I replied, 'Perhaps your Majesty is right, but you have backed a winner.' (Laughter and cheers.) Afterwards, when I came out on top, I said to King Edward, 'Do you remember you backed the winner and everyone is saying what a sagacious King you are, for the betting was a 1,000 to 1.' (Laughter.) Describing some of his experiences in America, Lord Fisher said a deputation of American citizens came to him on July 4th, the date at the time he had forgotten—prepared to say something, but he did not give them the chance. The great thing always is to take the offensive, so he interrupted them, and said, 'Gentlemen, I know what you have come here for; I don't want to trouble you with what you have written out, but you know the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN via CHEFOO	"CHIPSANG"	Wed., 2nd July, Noon.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thurs., 3rd July, 8 a.m.
ROBE & YOKOHAMA	"CHASANG"	Fri., 4th July, 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 4th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 4th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Sat., 5th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sat., 5th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG"	Sun., 6th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONSANG"	Fri., 11th July, 8 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, with intermediate calls at Swatow. Steamers on this line have limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

JOHORE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihsaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description of their ships.

For Freight or passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"PUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about JULY
1st, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, when available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Bill and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and thence shipped to the
on-carrying Steamer, "St. Marselle" and
London.

Passes will be received at the Office until
3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Post Box 112,
25, Des Vœux Road Central.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHENGITU"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st July, Noon.
HONGKONG and BANGKOK	"YUNYANG"	On 2nd July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SEIYANG"	On 2nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TUNGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 2nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three times weekly), and Tientsin (twice weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

BANGKOK LINE-Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 1st July, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIHAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 9th July, at 10 A.M.

* For Amoy Passengers Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE ROUTE.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	July 13th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 13th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead, Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 47. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	6th July	24th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 22nd July ... 13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai Only.
DILWARA	10th July	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday, 13th July, at 11 A.M.
SUWA MARU	Tuesday, 8th Aug., at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU	Friday, 4th July, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU	Tuesday, 15th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYU MARU	Tuesday, 1st July.
TENSHIN MARU	Sunday, 12th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	Wednesday, 2nd July.
CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday, 18th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 A.M.
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIMBU MARU	Thursday, 3rd July.
INABA MARU	Friday, 11th July, at 11 A.M.
SHINGO MARU	Tuesday, 15th July.
KAMO MARU	Monday, 21st July, at 11 A.M.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 302 & 29. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 28th.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, BALBOA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

INTERCHARGE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN, and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd July, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th July, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (16,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For further information apply to—O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100, House Street. Tel. 1243.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Tuesday, 1st July, from 8 a.m. to Noon only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD-MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA and AUSTRALIA	Changsha	2nd July.
STRAITS	Shiroya Maru	3rd July.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Tamha Maru	4th July.
STRAITS	Telivatu	5th July.

OUTWARD-MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Dalry	Hokoku Maru	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, and *North China	Dancho	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Australia and New Zealand via Fremantle	Chifoo	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Hobart	Mo Hon	Tuesday, 1st, Noon
Port Bayard	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 1st, Noon
Yokohama via Takao	Shiroya Maru	Tuesday, 1st, Noon
Hankow	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, Noon
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Idomeneus	Tuesday, 1st, Noon
Hankow and Bangkok	Luchow	Wednesday 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Tientsin	Chifoo	Wednesday 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Chifoo	Wednesday 2nd, 9.45 A.M.
Hankow, Amoy, and Foochow via Takao	Luchow	Wednesday 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shiroya Maru	Thursday 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shiroya Maru	Friday 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Tamha Maru	Friday 4th, 8.45 A.M.
*Philippine Islands, China, Shanghai and North China	Yuenan	Friday 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yuenan	Saturday 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuenan	Wednesday 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yuenan	Thursday 3rd, 11.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	1.30 P.M. 1.40 P.M. 1.50 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungabui, Autau, Ping Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kowloon	Except Saturday 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samshui	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamshui	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Agencies and Offices in

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, TIENTSIN & PEKING.

HONGKONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS.

REINFORCED CONCRETE

IMPORTANT WORKS ALREADY EXECUTED.

Wharf for Standard Oil Co., Singapore.	1909
Pulo Bagan	1912
Central Market, Saigon.	1913
Swing Bridge (115 feet Span) Camboja	1913
Water tower on pillars, 30 ft. high (35,000 gals.) Saigon Railway	1913
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C., Singapore	1914
Coaling Wharf, at Hongkong, with Crane Railway	1914
Wharf for French Govt. Mail Steamers in 10 metres water	1914
Railway Ferry, Port of Reinforced Concrete at Johore	1917

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	June 30th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6
Bank Bill, on demand	3/6
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/6
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/6
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/6
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	3/6
ON PARIS	
Bank Bill, on demand	113
Credit, at 4 months' sight	113
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bill, on demand	80 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	81
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	On demand
ON MANILA	On demand
ON SINGAPORE	On demand
ON BATAVIA	On demand
ON ELATROPO	On demand
ON BANGKOK	On demand
ON HONGKONG	On demand
HONGKONGS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.65 n.
Gold Loan, 100 lbs. per ton	\$37.20
BAR SILVER, per oz.	53 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents piece	Per cent
Canton	10	0.08
Canton	20	0.16
Canton	10	0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Bank Holiday.

TO-NIGHT.

8.15 p.m.—Empire Revue Co. at the Theatre Royal.

8.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 30th

	Previous On	Day	at	at	at
	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.78	29.71	29.71	29.71
Temperature	88	81	88	88	88
Humidity	68	87	65	65	65
Wind Direction	South	East	South	South	South
Force	3	0	0	0	0
Weather	0.43	0	0.02	0.02	0.02
Rain	0.43	0	0.02	0.02	0.02

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th, 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th, 81

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 27,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 6,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kazi, Kienko, Keelung,

Pinan, Shichien, Makung, Tachai,

Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen,

Alco.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang,

Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton,

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,

Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bom-

bay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS.

CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK LONDON AND

SOUTHERN BANK, PARIS, ETC.

The Bank has Correspondents in Com-

mercial Centres in the European Continent,

Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan,

Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands,

Java, and other Dutch India, Australia,

America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted

on application. NAOKIHI YANAGITA,

Hongkong Branch, Manager.

Hongkong April 1st, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the

Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent,

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balance of \$100 or more to the Hongkong

and SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong November 2nd 191

10.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

IN view of a Resolution adopted by the

Board of Directors at a Meeting held

on June 21st, 1919, the Bank is in the charge

of the Manager, Mr. J. USANG LY. The

resolution reads:

"It was resolved that in order to carry

out the new policy of the Board to

assume more active control, the President

be requested to refrain from exercising

his usual powers of active administration

of the Bank pending the revision of the

Articles of Association by an Extra-

ordinary and a Special Meeting of the

Shareholders the dates for which meetings

are to be decided later.

By Order of the Board,

J. C. CHOI,

Secretary.

1901

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000

PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 37,500,000

subscribed by the Government

of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot

of Directors: A. J. Parnotte

General Manager

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking:

Shanghai

Tientsin

Hankow

Yunnan

Canton

Hongkong

FOOCHOW.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser

le Développement du Commerce et de

l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster &

Paris Bank, Ltd.

London Joint City & Midland Bank,

Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial

Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed

Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUVERIE JOURNAL,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

18

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Best ... 750,000

BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint City & Midland Bank,

Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

Colon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking,

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